General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 May 2010

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 155

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Fifth Committee (A/64/774)*]

64/264. Financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1892 (2009) of 13 October 2009, by which the Council decided that the Mission would consist of a military component of up to 6,940 troops of all ranks and a police component of up to 2,211 police and extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2010,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 1908 (2010) of 19 January 2010, by which the Council endorsed the increase in the overall force levels of the Mission to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts and decided that the Mission would consist of a military component of up to 8,940 troops of all ranks and a police component of up to 3,711 police,

Recalling its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

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[1] A/64/728.

[2] A/64/660/Add.10.

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Recalling also its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 63/294 of 30 June 2009,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006 and 61/276 of 29 June 2007, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 31 March 2010, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 105.2 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only thirty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266 and 61/276;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 in a total amount not exceeding 120,641,800 dollars for the operation of the Mission;

Financing of the commitment authority

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 120,641,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009 and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

16. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

17. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

18. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

19. *Decides* to keep under review during its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

86th plenary meeting
13 May 2010

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 May 2010

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 114

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.52 and Add.1)*]

64/265. Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] as well as the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in particular the health-related development goals set out therein,

Recalling also all its resolutions related to global public health, including those related to global health and foreign policy,

Recalling further its resolution 61/225 of 20 December 2006 in which it decided to designate and observe 14 November as World Diabetes Day,

Reaffirming the ministerial declaration of the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health",[3]

Noting with appreciation all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the World Health Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, and underlining the importance for Member States to continue addressing key risk factors for non-communicable diseases through the implementation of the 2008–2013 Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,[4] the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,[5] the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health,[6] and the evidence-based strategies and interventions to reduce the public health problems caused by the harmful use of alcohol,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/64/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

[4] Available from www.who.int/nmh/publications/en/.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

[6] See World Health Organization, *Fifty-seventh World Health Assembly, Geneva, 17–22 May 2004, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA57/2004/REC/1), resolution 57.17.

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Noting that the conditions in which people live and their lifestyles influence their health and quality of life and that the most prominent non-communicable diseases are linked to common risk factors, namely, tobacco use, alcohol abuse, an unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and environmental carcinogens, being aware that these risk factors have economic, social, gender, political, behavioural and environmental determinants, and in this regard stressing the need for a multisectoral response to combat non-communicable diseases,

Underscoring the need for concerted action and a coordinated response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the developmental and other challenges posed by non-communicable diseases, in particular the four most prominent non-communicable diseases, namely, cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes,

Taking note with appreciation of the declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Caribbean Community, entitled "Uniting to stop the epidemic of chronic non-communicable diseases", adopted in September 2007,

Taking note with appreciation also of the statement of the Commonwealth Heads of Government on action to combat non-communicable diseases, adopted in November 2009,

Taking note of all the regional initiatives undertaken on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Taking note with appreciation of the initiative of the Government of the Russian Federation to organize an international ministerial conference on non-communicable diseases in Moscow in June 2011,

Noting with concern that for millions of people throughout the world, the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including access to medicines, still remains a distant goal and that, in many cases, especially for those living in poverty, this goal is becoming increasingly remote,

Underscoring the fact that global health is also a long-term developmental objective which is local, national, regional and international in scope and requires sustained attention, commitment and closer international cooperation, and in this regard reaffirming the need to further strengthen international cooperation in the area of public health, inter alia, through the exchange of best practices aimed at building the capacity of public health systems, providing financial assistance, the production of and increased access to affordable, safe, effective and high-quality medicines, the training, recruitment and retention of public health personnel, the development of infrastructure and the transfer of technology,

Reaffirming the commitment to strengthening national health systems that deliver equitable health outcomes as the basis of a comprehensive approach, with appropriate attention to, inter alia, health financing, including appropriate budgetary allocations, the health workforce, the procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems, which include monitoring of non-communicable diseases and their determinants, service delivery and political will in leadership and governance,

Emphasizing that the United Nations system has an important responsibility to assist Governments in the follow-up to and full implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, especially those focusing on health-related issues,

Recognizing the leading role of the World Health Organization as the primary specialized agency for health, including its roles and functions with regard to health policy in accordance with its mandate, and welcoming its efforts, in cooperation with Member States, the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions, the private sector and civil society, and the mass media, in the promotion of public health at all levels,

Recognizing also the enormous human suffering caused by non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, and the threat they pose to the economies of many Member States, leading to increasing inequalities between countries and populations, thereby threatening the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting the call to consider integrating indicators to monitor the magnitude, the trend and the socio-economic impact of non-communicable diseases into the Millennium Development Goals monitoring system,

Recognizing the lack of sufficient statistical data on non-communicable diseases, particularly in developing countries, and the need for the development and wide utilization of a set of standardized indicators for data collection and information on trends in respect of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors at the global, regional and national levels,

Convinced of the urgent need to undertake multilateral efforts at the highest political level to address the rising prevalence, morbidity and mortality of non-communicable diseases worldwide and to raise the priority accorded to non-communicable diseases in development cooperation by enhancing such cooperation in this regard,

1. *Decides* to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in September 2011, with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

2. *Also decides* to hold consultations on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, with a view to concluding consultations, preferably before the end of 2010;

3. *Encourages* Member States to include in their discussions at the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the review of the Millennium Development Goals, to be held in September 2010, the rising incidence and the socio-economic impact of the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases worldwide;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, in collaboration with Member States, the World Health Organization and the relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, on the global status of non-communicable diseases, with a particular focus on the developmental challenges faced by developing countries.

86th plenary meeting
13 May 2010